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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.75

May 22, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 92 " 70

May 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 79
Humidity " 93 " 78

7949 日三十月四

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1918.

三拜禮 二十月五年庚辛

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

Warm Reception for Invading Gothas.
London, May 20.

All reports confirm that the raiders on London and the South-East Coast were everywhere harassed by our airmen and gun fire. Searchlights greeted and the gunners.

At one point the searchlights showed that one of our machines was pursuing a Gotha and machine gunning was heard during the intervals of the big guns. Then there was a burst of flame and the Gotha crashed to the ground.

In another place, a formation of Gothas was seen under our aeroplanes. Machine-gunning was heard and then there was a great flash and a Gotha came down spirally, the occupants jumping out before the machine smashed. It is reported that all were killed.

There is great satisfaction at the result of the raid, especially after the British raiding Cologne and retreating scoundrels.

The Casualties.

London, May 20.

The Press Bureau announces that the casualties in Sunday's air raid in the London District were seventeen men, fourteen women and six children killed; and eighty-three men, forty-nine women and twenty-three children injured. In the Provinces, none were killed, but two men, three women and one child were injured. There was considerable damage to house property.

THE IRISH ARRESTS.

What Led Up to Them.

London, May 20.

Correspondents at Dublin estimate that the arrests do not exceed one hundred, though the Times places the number at one hundred and fifty. Some seventy were deported to England on Saturday night and immediately taken to a rest camp on arrival at Holyhead, though the Countess Markievicz was sent to London.

The Daily Telegraph Lobbyist states that the arrests are due to documents found on a man caught off the coast of Ireland in a collapsible boat, presumably from a German submarine. He is now in the Tower.

Evidence Being Prepared.

London, May 20.

It is understood that evidence of complicity between the Sinn Féin leaders and the enemy is being prepared and will be published shortly.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A German Offensive Foreshadowed.

London, May 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 20, says:—There was much violent gun firing during the night and it continues spasmodically. To-day is one of the dates mentioned in trench gossip as likely to witness a renewal of the German offensive, but we shall see. A d-d-salting sky is moaning and droning with our machines. Saturday's Australian success resulted in carrying forward our line at Ville-sous-Orbiseon, on a front of two miles.

Our Aerial Superiority.

London, May 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing under date of to-day, says:—One of the most striking features of the present phase of the war is the superior skill of our airmen. An officer pilot lately taken prisoner says this superiority is fully realised throughout the German Army and is regarded with grave concern. He added that the moral of the enemy Air Service is lower than it has ever been and the quality of the material supplied often shows great deterioration. Many new machines are built with tubing and wire of poor quality, resulting in increasingly frequent mishaps. These damaged machines are sent back to Germany, patched up and used in instructional schools, resulting in accidents. The pilot, doubted whether thirty per cent. of the school aspirants ever get to the front, and so great is the shortage of officers that private soldiers are being trained as observers.

Fine Australian Venture.

Referring to the Australians' capture of a machine-gun post to the west of Marlaucourt, the correspondent says that the Australian patrol, with voices off and sleeves rolled up, were not noticed until they were within a few yards of their quarry. Then with a regular Wallaby whoop they dashed in, levelled their rifle and told the garrison to put up their hands. Twenty-one pairs of Antonios gave then soaked with unanimous promptitude, and the party was marched to the A-sio line, whilst a few Australians took charge of the machine-gun and trained the weapon in quite the opposite direction.

THE RECENT RAID ON COLOGNE.

London, May 20.

A correspondent at Amsterdam says it is reported that 25 were killed and 47 injured in the Allied air raid on Cologne, carried on May 19. The bombs fell mostly in the centre of the city, causing terrible panic and considerable damage. Several buildings were wrecked.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.

London, May 20.

A Paris message says that Mr. Robert Dell, the Manchester Guardian's Paris correspondent, has been expelled. A Socialist Deputy, protesting, attributes the expulsion to Mr. Dell's revelations of the Foreign Affairs Committee discussions on Emperor Karl's latest, mentioned on the 14th instant.

MORE TURKISH MASSACRES.

London, May 20.

A Tiflis telegram of the 12th instant received in Petrograd states that peace pacts between the Caucasus Diet and the Ottoman Government have broken off owing to the monstrous demands of the Turks, who immediately began an energetic offensive along the whole front and occupied the town of Yan, massacring the whole population.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE EX-TSAR.

To be Brought to Moscow for Trial.

London, May 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, it is announced from Moscow that a Bolshevik Commission, presided over by General Krylenko, has ordered the trial of the ex-Tsar, charges which include the causing of the coup d'état, the changing of the electoral law of the Duma and illegally disposing of the funds. An escort of Latvian Rifle is being sent to Tobolsk, taking the ex-Tsar to Moscow.

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENTS.

M. Lenin Outlines his Foreign Policy.

London, May 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the news that the Soviets have proclaimed Russian Turkistan a Republic is confirmed. M. Lenin, speaking at Petrograd, epitomised his foreign policy as follows:—"Until a revolution has broken out in Western Europe we must manoeuvre, retreat and wait."

Bolshevik Successes.

London, May 20.

A Constantinople telegram states that Bolshevik troops have captured Orenskopoi and Petrovsk.

Colonel Semenov's Forces.

London, May 20.

It is reported from Manchuria that Colonel Semenov's Cossacks have joined forces with Chinese detachments.

Anarchist Movement Suppressed.

London, May 20.

It is officially announced that the anarchist movement in Moscow has been completely suppressed and that eighty anarchist organisations have been dissolved and over five hundred anarchists arrested. Order was re-established after severe gun fire, causing important damage.

GERMANY DEMANDS FOOD OF POLAND.

London, May 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the Germans in occupied Poland have demanded delivery of 100,000 head of cattle and 30,000 pigs, constituting one-fifth of the entire stock of the country after the previous German requisitions.

CARE OF WOUNDED HEROES.

London, May 20.

An Inter-Allied Conference on after-the-war care of disabled soldiers and sailors has been opened in London. Delegates were present from England, Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, the United States, Siam, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. Mr. Hodge, the Minister of Pensions, presided.

The Duke of Connaught, in opening the Conference on behalf of His Majesty, said they were all united to bring light on the subject and to discuss all that is new and scientifically possible to alleviate the sufferings and heal the wounds of the brave and gallant men who had shed their blood for home and country.

LORD RHONDDA'S FUTURE.

London, May 20.

It is understood that Lord Rhondda has consented to remain Food Controller.

AUSTRIAN ROYALTY IN TURKEY.

London, May 20.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria have arrived at Constantinople.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Moscow, May 19.

A mutiny has occurred in the German regiments at Wessenberg, Esthonia. Several officers have been killed. The German High Command has sent trustworthy troops who arrested two hundred of the mutineers, ten of whom were immediately shot.

Another mutiny occurred in German regiment No. 375 at Dyvinsk which was prisoners returning from the interior of Russia supported.

AMERICA'S EFFORT IN FRANCE.

London, May 20.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Parts of northern France have become almost suddenly thickly populated with American fighting troops. Great American training camps and depots have sprung up at spots where two months ago only British khaki was normally seen. The outstanding impression of the American organisation may be summed up in the word "Thoroughness." One is conscious at every turn of the resolve of the Sammys to fight till victory comes. Intensified training is tirelessly carried out in combination with British and French. Large formations are steadily being drafted to augment the Americans already in the fighting line and these are immediately replaced by still larger numbers.

ALLIED SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

London, May 20.

A French eastern communique states: French and Italians carried out on May 16th/17th a series of operations west of Koritza, with the object of reducing the very prominent salient forming the line of the enemy positions, also of extending the Allied front to better advantage. All the objectives were attained despite very considerable difficulties owing to the nature of the ground in a mountainous trackless region and the vigorous resistance of the enemy, who frequently counter-attacked. Our advance reached a depth of twenty kilometres in the centre.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

STRANGE HAPPENINGS IN RUSSIA.

Heavy Fighting at Baku.

Petrograd, May 17.

The Germans have occupied Bjorko on the Gulf Finland, south of Viborg. The Soviet forces at Baku are in deadly conflict with the Muselmans. A Moscow paper states that two thousand were killed and three thousand wounded. Various parts of the town, including entire streets, and the Persian Bazaar, are burning.

Germans Violate Peace Terms.

London, May 20.

A Russian wireless message states: The Germans in the Brel region violated the boundary fixed on March 6 and advanced eastwards despite protests from the Russian commander. The Foreign Commissary requested the withdrawal of the troops.

The White Guards at Helsinki executed the Russian Fleet Commissary Jemetchujin on the pretext of his conducting a revolutionary campaign among German marines. The German commander replied to the protests of the Russian Admiral that Jemetchujin had outlawed himself by inciting mutiny. Consequently his execution is exclusively a Hunnish affair.

Chaos in Ukraine.

London, May 20.

A Russian wireless message states that General Skoropadski is declared an impostor in various places in Ukraine. His decrees are disregarded. The Peasants' Assembly at Kiev, numbering twenty thousand, was closed by the Germans. The population is exasperated. The district assemblies have decided to burn all bread and other provisions. Landowners are declared outcasts. Skoropadski has no troops except a bodyguard of a hundred. The country is groaning with hunger, misery and slavery. Everybody is endeavouring to free Great Russia. Guerrilla bands are being formed. Members of the Rada are regarded as traitors. Almost the whole population is armed. Attempts to disarm them are resisted to the death. Towns and villages are aflame. The Germans are everywhere appointing their own officials and exporting to Germany all the provisions they can seize.

Renewal of Hostilities Suggested.

London, May 20.

Indications that the Germans are still advancing in South Russia can be gathered from a Moscow message to Reuter of May 18 stating that the Russian evacuation of Kurak has begun. The railway traffic to the place is militarily supervised.

The communist newspaper "Pravda" urges the speeding up of all preparations for the renewal of hostilities and says the Brezhnevskaya conference is drawing to a close.

The Royal Family.

Stockholm, May 18.

A message from Berlin states: The Dowager Empress of Russia, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Peter Nicolaevitch have been interned in Crimea. The Grand Dukes do gardening and the Grand Duchesses Olga and Xenia housework. Nicholas also teaches an infant school and all get soldiers' rations.

GERMAN HUNT FOR THRONES.

Amsterdam, May 18.

The "Vorwaerts" says various German courts are most excited regarding the opportunities of obtaining a throne in the East. Agents are journeying in all directions on behalf of competing claims as there are at most six thrones to distribute and the German dynasties number twenty-two. The "Vorwaerts" suggests filling the thrones by Turkish Princes otherwise German unity will be imperilled.

THE NEW ENEMY ALLIANCE.

Amsterdam, May 18.

A message from Vienna states that Count Burian has informed the newspaper "Arbeiter" that the discussion at German Headquarters led to a complete understanding regarding the basis of substantial deepening and extension of the alliance, which has now become an imperative necessity in order to resist the terrible embrace of the common enemies. The new alliance would be defensive and would show a united Austro-Germany, unbeatable.

SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

London, May 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: A local operation at Villes-sur-Ancres was completely successful, the Australians carrying the German positions in and around the village, of which they took possession, with 380 prisoners and twenty machine-guns. Our casualties were light. We successfully raided a post south-westward of Meterem, inflicting casualties.

Our aeroplanes dropped nineteen tons of bombs on railway stations at Courtrai, Valenciennes, Aulnoye, Roulers and Chaulnes, also on aerodromes, dumps and billets. The majority of air fighting occurred well eastward of the line. We brought down twenty-one and drove down two. Eight British machines are missing. Flying was possible for only half the night owing to a thick mist, but ten tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations at Maroing, Haubourdin, Douai and Chaulnes, and billets in the neighbourhoods of Bapaume and Bray, also on railway works and the lock gates at Zebrugges. One of our machines has not returned.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We prisoners a few in a successful raid on May 19 in the Albert sector. We heavily repulsed an attempted enemy raid northward of Hinges. Hostile artillery increased considerably during the night on the Albert-Bucquoy front.

A French communique reports only intermittent artillery firing north and south of the Aves.

A French communique says: There is fairly lively artillery firing in the region of Hangard, south of the Aves. Detachments penetrated as far as the enemy's third trench north-west of Rheims in the direction of Berniercourt, carried out much destruction and brought back prisoners and material.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports as follows: Our line has been advanced over useful ground in the direction of Dernancourt and considerable losses inflicted on the Germans of whom two hundred were taken prisoner.

(Continued on Page 2)

SPY STORY FROM GIBRALTAR.

Three Men Arrested for Carrying Letters.

Three men were arrested recently at New York in connection with alleged violations of the United States mail regulations. One of the men was Rene Friberg, an importer, with offices at 120 Broadway; another was George Moore, master of the Italian relief steamship "Legi"; the third was Giuseppe S. Pastora.

Friberg and Moore were assigned before Mr. Samuel M. Hitchcock United States Commissioner, charged with violation of section 37 of the United States criminal code, in "unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously conspiring to commit an offence against the United States," in transmitting letters to and from this country outside the mails.

The complaint states that since August last the prisoners have continuously been engaged in passing communications between this country and Holland. The specific charge concerns a letter addressed to "M. A. Friberg, 13 Frankfort, The Hague," which is alleged to have been sent on January 13 of this year.

Both prisoners waived examination. Friberg was held in \$2,500 bail for the Federal grand jury. Captain Moore was held in only \$100 bail. Mr. Julius Hartridge, Assistant United States Attorney, recommended that the bail be nominal in the shipmaster's case, as it was understood he knew nothing of the contents of the letters he sent.

Counsel for Friberg said that the letters were personal communications to and from the latter's sister, and that the last letter received by Friberg was one in which she simply thanked him for some shoes he had sent her.

Ferrero was arrested this morning on a vessel in the harbour, and arrested before Mr. M. F. McGoldrick United States Commissioner, in Brooklyn. He was charged with bringing a letter into this country in violation of the mail regulations, and held without bail, at the request of Henry W. Bear, Assistant District Attorney.

After having a talk with the man, Mr. Bear said Ferrero had told him that at Gibraltar a United States destroyer had come alongside his vessel. He had become friendly with an officer on the destroyer, and promised to bring a letter to this country to a woman to whom the officer was engaged.

According to Mr. Bear, the letter was indeed for the fiancée of the naval officer, but it contained a diary of the boat's doings, telling all the tricks and devices to catch U-boats. It gave the routes used by American vessels. The authorities do not know whether the communication is genuine or whether it is the work of a spy.

Hatbox Trick.

The recent strengthening of the Series Customs frontier service in giving excellent results. In the hatboxes belonging to a well-known Berlin fashion shop, whose representatives were returning to Germany after a prolonged tour through Switzerland, were found twelve hams, two hundred pounds of sausages, and a large quantity of butter, eggs, and Indian rubber.

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TO-DAY.

Frawley Co.-Production of "The House of Glass" at Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre-9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Frawley Co.-Production of "The Boomerang" at Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre-9.15 p.m.

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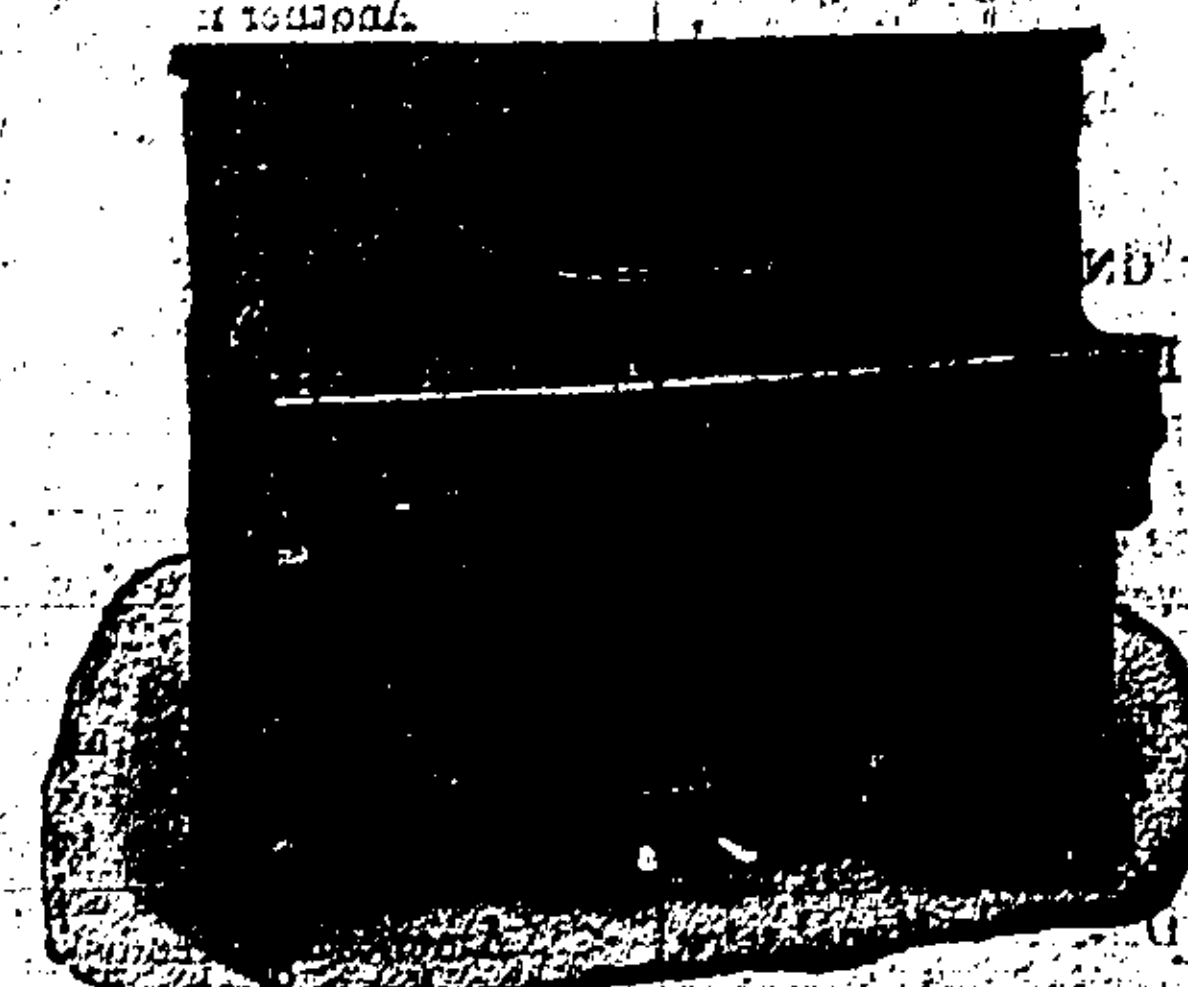
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GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Mayor Imprisoned.
Mr. Ono Morita, Mayor of Kioto,
who had been undergoing ex-
amination in the Kioto District
Court has been imprisoned, says
the Kobe Herald. Bribery in con-
nection with the election of a Mayor
in December, 1916, is alleged.
Prior to Mr. Ono's imprisonment
Mr. Ishikawa, Deputy Mayor, and
many of the members of the Munici-
pal Assembly were arrested, the
only Deputy Mayor left to take
charge of business being Mr.
Washino.Trotsky's Repentance.
Trotsky's repentance is ob-
viously complete, according to
one correspondent quoted by the
L. & O. Express, as he is pre-
ceding wholeheartedly with the
organization of "the Red Army,"
which is to number 500,000 men
at least, and in which discipline
is to be enforced. This already
numbers over 100,000 men, and
the new detachments are actually
drilling. The correspondent
had seen them, though no drill
was taken place in or around
Petrograd since the outbreak of
the revolution. The French
military mission of 500 officers
has promised its assistance. Tro-
tsky has commanded all former
generals and officers to return to
duty and command, and unless
the war finishes early this year
Russia will have a real striking
force ready for serious action next
spring. Let us hope so.Farmer and V. T. C. Drills.
John Rees, a well-known tenant
farmer, of Dolgelly, has had a
remarkable experience. Whilst
he was out with a two horse
plough a military escort arrived
and marched him away to
Dolgelly Drill Hall. The charge
against him was that he had
not attended V. T. C. drills.
Rees's farm comprises over 200
acres, and he has 200
sheep and 13 cattle. Only
three men are engaged on the work.
On arriving at Dolgelly, Rees
refused to promise that he would
attend the drills, and he was
taken to the police station pend-
ing his removal to Chester. In
the meantime strong representa-
tions were made to the military
authorities by the War Agricul-
ture Committee, and Rees was
released. Another tenant farmer,
Alfred Williams, was arrested on
the same ground, but was released
on agreeing to attend drills.The Next Generation.
Dr. A. E. Garvie, presiding at
the conference on "Marriage and
Parenthood," organized by the
National Council of Public
Morals, said we must take into
account all the conditions of our
own day in deciding what our
moral obligations were. Dr.
Saleeby said that food restrictions
had had an excellent effect on
health. Gout and rheumatism
and old age were disappearing
right and left among people
who used to eat and drink and
much, but we were not maintain-
ing the birth rate. "It is not
worth while going on with the
race if it is not worth while going
on with the war." A suggestion
that Lord Rhodes should be the
Minister of Health was applauded
by the conference. In opening
a discussion on "The Ethics of
the Prevention of Venereal Dis-
eases," Major Leonard Darwin
said that the case against State
protection of houses of ill fame
was established on practical, as
well as on ethical grounds.Interested in China's Blind.
Among the passengers who
arrived at Shanghai last week
from San Francisco, were Mr.
and Mrs. George E. Fryer, of the
Institution for the Chinese Blind.
When leaving for a few months
in the United States last June
Mr. Fryer received a letter from
the Board of Education at
Peking, asking him to visit
as many schools for the blind
and deaf as possible, making
a report to them as to what
America is doing for these
unfortunate people. Besides visit-
ing over 30 such institutions, Mr.
Fryer visited over 50 other insti-
tutions, including those for the care
of the feeble-minded and alien in-
dustrial and vocational schools.
We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Fryer
back to Shanghai and trust that
the opportunities that they have
had for studying these special
schools in various parts of Am-
erica will bear fruit in a report
which the Educational Board in
Peking and like organizations will
be able to use to the fullest extent.
—N. O. Daily News.

GENERAL NEWS.

French and English Art.
Under the auspices of the Anglo-French Society, Mr. Laurence Binyon delivered a lecture at King's College, Strand, recently on "The Relation between French and English Art." After describing the characteristics of French and English art, which are expressions of national temperament, Mr. Binyon pointed out some contrasts and comparisons. He dealt in detail with architecture, painting, and etching, and concluded with expressing the hope that the influence of the two countries on each other would grow stronger and be for the good of both.

A Ministry of Justice.


Correspondence which has passed between the Minister of Reconstruction and the President of the Law Society shows that the Machinery of Government Committee, of which Lord Haldane is chairman, has devoted a considerable amount of attention to the establishment of a Ministry of Justice, the reform of legal procedure, the education and organization of the profession. Lord Haldane (states the Law Journal) is firmly convinced that our legal system stands urgently in need of reorganization, and that the creation of a Ministry of Justice is an essential preliminary to the reforms that are required.

Dismissal of 40,000 Women.
Within six weeks over 40,000 women were going to be dismissed from munition factories, said Miss Christabel Pankhurst, at the London Pavilion. At an interview between the women's party and a representative of the Ministry of Munitions, no assurance was given that the dismissals would not continue. It was horribly alarming, and hardly encouraging to women to fight for their country. We were recently within an inch of a strike on munition power which would have meant the end of the war and victory for Germany. It was the women munition workers who prevented it.

Judge and Soldier's Crimes.
The Criminal Appeal Court refused the application of Edward Treloarney Clarence Ansell, a mining engineer, who appealed against his conviction and sentence of three years' penal servitude for false pretences at Sidmouth. Appellant in his application stated: "I ask that the good I once did may be put in the balance of the scales of justice and may be allowed to set off what I have done." Mr. Justice Darling observed that this was a matter which had been discussed by the judges. That Court could not give any kind of countenance to the practice that military service gave an immunity to commit crime. The case would be judged on its merits.

"Waste of Life."
Opening extensions to the 4th Northern General Hospital at Lincoln recently, General Sir William Robertson paid a warm tribute to the work of the medical service in the war. Of the many great things we had done in this war, he said, nothing had been greater than the development of the organization and efficient working of that service. Never before had we seen such an appalling number of casualties, but never before had the sick and wounded been so efficiently cared for. Although millions of men had been engaged in many different theatres of operations, some of them notoriously unhealthy, there had not been a single epidemic of any kind. The achievements of the service, and of the many devoted women, constituted a very bright and pleasing spot on a picture which in other respects he feared could be regarded only with sorrow and sadness. People at home might be asked to submit to still further sacrifices before the war could be brought to such a conclusion as would prevent a recurrence of the horrors, the miseries, and the loss of valuable lives that we had witnessed during the last three and a half years—until we could remove the disgrace to civilization so called which we saw existing before this began—the waste of life in "sawdust" maintaining great armies for the purpose of destroying each other.

NOTICES.



VICTOR
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

4492 Andante Tranquillo (de Berlioz) Violin Powell	McCormack
4184 Has scarce Thy Young Days Shaded	Gluck
74383 Lullaby Air	Gluck
9266 Figoletto-Cortigian	Ruffo-Chen
57373 God Be With You	Gluck-Zimbalist
64530 In a Gondola-Improvisation	Elman
64605 Little Boy Blue (Field Nerve)	McCormack
64596 Musica Prohibita	de Gogorza
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NOTICES.

G. R.

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TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers, Painters, Scrapers, Shoemakers or Leatherworkers, to H. M. Naval Yard. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H. M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than noon FRIDAY, 31st May, 1918.

E. G. KENNETT,
CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918

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Why the Gothas Keep Away.

The absence of enemy aeroplanes visits to London of late, when to many people the nights have seemed favourable for such attacks, has caused surprise in some quarters. As a matter of fact, the atmospheric conditions in the Channel, where high winds have been blowing, have been adverse to such visits.

NOTICES.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th of May to the 4th June, both days inclusive.

H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918.

THE "STAR FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1918.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th May, to THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with ship experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—OFFICE in Central position. State particulars to Box 1393 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 5 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

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NOTICES.

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Imperial Bouquet per 100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	4.65
"	2.35
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Nectar	2.35
Yildiz	1.10
Club Size	1.10
Non Plus Ultra	3.60
"	1.85
"	1.75
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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
1	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.
Mr. U. SUGA a Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1918.

CONSCRIPTION AT LAST.

Britishers in Hongkong, whether affected by the proposed change or not, will, we have no doubt, heartily welcome the official announcement made yesterday to the effect that conscription for war service outside the Colony is shortly to be put into effect. For weeks past there has been a deal of rumour and speculation concerning this important question, and it was fairly generally known that representations on the subject had been made to the Home authorities by the local Government. We are now informed that the proposals put forward from this end have been generally approved, except that the age-limit is reduced to forty years and that the men conscripted are to be sent to India to undergo training with a view to being subsequently drafted as required. Beyond these facts no other information is given, but the main point is that voluntarism is to be abandoned and instead of men having the choice whether or not they will serve, the matter will henceforth be decided for them.

The step now taken is, in our opinion, the only right and proper one, the more so since it brings us into line with the policy in vogue in the Old Country. Indeed, it would have been far more satisfactory if conscription had been applied long ago, not that we suggest there has been any widespread evasion of duty here, but because there will henceforth be no possible occasion for unjust criticism of those of military age whose lot is cast in this part of His Majesty's dominions. It is well-known that practically from the very commencement of the war there have been very many young men here who have done all they knew to get to the front and who have been the subject of cheap and most unreasonable strictures. Over a year ago a body of these young patriots laid their cases before His Excellency the Governor, and Sir Henry May, recognising the unsatisfactory conditions then prevailing, went so far as to recommend to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the imposition of compulsory service, "with the necessary power of exemption." However, in deference to the wishes of the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, His Excellency cancelled that request by telegram and put forward the alternative suggestion—namely, the appointment of a Commission to deal with cases voluntarily brought before it, which was subsequently approved. At the time, we contended that Sir Henry May's plan would have been wiser and fairer to all concerned, and we are glad that His Excellency's original idea has now been completely vindicated. Our only regret is that the decision has been so long delayed.

In brief, the system which is to be adopted here is, so far as can be seen, on all fours with that which obtains at home. It does not necessarily mean that every man coming within the age limit will be compelled to serve, but it does mean that the Commission, or Tribunal, will have the power to decide the cases of all men not over forty—whether their places, after all considerations have been taken into account, is here or in the Army. Presumably there will be a new Tribunal appointed, on which the Military will be represented, and this body will be empowered to decide on the question of the essential character or otherwise of a man's calling, as well as on his fitness for service, his indispensability in commerce and on other germane issues. There will, we understand, be a right of appeal from the Tribunal's decisions, either by employer or employee, to the Governor in Council. Seemingly the new order will apply to both married and single men, though in the former case special consideration will no doubt be given to the particular circumstances of the men affected. On the whole, the proposal appears to have everything to commend it, and it will be especially endorsed by many who have had doubts, because of family and business reasons, as to whether they should offer themselves, but who will now rejoice at having the point impartially decided for them. Best of all, when the system is in operation every man remaining in the Colony will have the happy consciousness that he is in the right place. Hongkong Britishers want to do their duty and to bear a fair share of the burden of the war, whether in military or business life. The introduction of conscription will facilitate their desires. In the meantime, we await fuller details of the scheme and shall be particularly interested to know if any distinction is to be made between men who have already volunteered, and not been accepted, and those who will be conscripted under the proposals shortly to be put into force.

Hospital Matters.

We are gratified to observe that among the questions to be raised at tomorrow's meeting of the Legislative Council is the matter of improving the hospital accommodation of the Colony. Mr. Holyoak has several queries to put in this connection, and at least one suggestion which is important. It is that a portion of the present site of the Government Civil Hospital should be sold and the proceeds utilized for the erection of a hospital for Europeans in the central district as well as for the provision of a branch hospital for Europeans in Kowloon and the improvement of the Lunatic Asylum. There is no denying the fact that Hongkong is none too well served so far as hospitals are concerned. The G. C. H. is not only most inconveniently situated, but its surroundings are far from what they should be. It overlooks a most unsavoury part of the city, while the constant noises inseparable from a Chinese quarter certainly do not tend to the comfort and ease of patients. What is needed is a thoroughly up-to-date hospital for Europeans in a central locality, and we sincerely hope that it will be found possible to comply with the demand so generally felt.

Other Points.

As to the necessity for a European hospital at Kowloon, there can be no two opinions on that point. In recent years there has been a steady growth of residential life on the peninsula, and the size of the present European population warrants the provision of such an essential requirement as a hospital. At the present time in case of serious illness or accident patients have either to undergo the tedious experience of being conveyed across the harbour or to be treated in their own homes, and it can easily be believed that either of these courses might lead to the unnecessary sacrifice of life where the case is one of extreme urgency. A small hospital in Kowloon would rule out such a possibility. Concerning the improvement of the Lunatic Asylum, this is a matter which calls for radical action. If all that we hear is true, the existing Asylum is very little short of a disgrace to the Colony, and so far from producing any corrective effect on the inmates, confinement there is rather inclined to have the reverse result. In a climate such as ours, an asylum should, if anything, be less repelling and depressing than similar institutions at home, but if common report is anything to go by, Hongkong comes very badly out of such a comparison. For the sake of those whose case is the saddest that can befall humanity we hope the present causes for complaint will soon be removed.

What of Russia?

With characteristic disregard of their promises, the Germans are indeed riding the high horse in Russia. The latest news is to the effect that they have already violated the Peace Treaty by ignoring the boundary laid down, while in Ukraine they have absolutely set the population against them by their mad scramble for food supplies. Other happenings also reported cause no surprise to be felt in the fact that speeding up of enlarged preparations for the renewal of hostilities against the intruders is now being urged. Even a worm will turn, and the Russians, having had a taste of the German idea of "peace," would seem to be getting to realize that the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty was a sad mistake. Even yet, our former Ally may make matters troublesome for the Germans, while the latter, by drawing away troops from the eastern frontier, may come to see that they have indulged rather too much in the habit of counting their chickens before they are hatched.

A Surgical Glove.

A surgical glove has been invented which will enable a man who has lost the use of the tendons in the back of the hand to be able to write just as well as if he had those tendons there. This statement was made by Surgeon-General Sir Francis Trevelyan recently.

DAY BY DAY.

LABOUR IS HEALTH. IDLENESS SAPS THE POWERS OF ASSIMILATION, ATTEMPT AND ACQUIRMENT AND CAUSES THEM TO ATROPHY AND ROT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of Italy's declaration of war on Austria.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3-12 1/2.

Alleged Embezzlement.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with embezzling several sums of money, amounting to about \$40, belonging to his firm. It appeared that the man obtained possession of the firm's books and went to various shops collecting sums due. He also went to Messrs. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared in person, and the defendant was remanded for a week.

The Colony's Health.
The health return for the past week shows that the following cases were notified:—Bubonic plague 10 (five deaths), diphtheria six (all fatal), enteric eight (five deaths), smallpox one, and cerebro spinal fever 38 (all fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese. The return for yesterday show seven cases of cerebro-spinal fever (four deaths), two fatal cases of enteric and one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria—all Chinese.

A Thieving Amah.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, an amah was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from her employer. The defendant frankly admitted the offence, saying that she stole some winter clothing and pawned it in order to buy some summer clothes. All the pawn tickets were produced and the woman said that it was her intention to get back the clothes and return them later. His Worship adjourned the case for a week in order to give the woman a chance to put this statement into practice.

Arms and Ammunition.
For the unlawful possession of a revolver, an automatic pistol and 200 rounds of ammunition, a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Evidence was given by an Indian ship's guard to the effect that early this morning he was on a wharf, sitting down. The defendant came up and asked the guard if he were asleep. Witness made no answer, and the man then went away, returning later with a parcel under his arm. This parcel was found to contain the arms and ammunition. His Worship imposed a fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour.

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE.

Naval Reserve Seeks more Men for Service.

An effort to enlist as many men as possible in the United States Naval Reserve is now in progress in New York and will continue for several weeks. Orders from Washington direct that a similar campaign be started in all sections of the country. Lieut.-Commander Newton Mansfield is in charge of the campaign.

"While our orders do not specify why these men are required, I am quite sure they are needed to man our new merchant marine," said Commander Mansfield. "I know that that the regular navy has as many men as it needs, but trained and capable seamen will be needed to handle the transport and supply ships operating between this country and Europe. No limit is set to the number of men to be enlisted, and the need of enlisting as large a number as possible without delay is emphasized. So far our merchant ships have been independent of the navy. Now they are under the Shipping Board, and indications are that eventually the American navy will man and control all of the nation's shipping, according to the British plan."

Ably-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-four will be enlisted. They will be sent at once to Pelham Bay for training. Those who show special aptitude will be given three months' extra training and then given an examination for the commission of ensign.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Lengthy Agenda for To-morrow's Meeting.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow afternoon, the agenda being as follows:—

Safety in Places of Amusement.
The Hon. Mr. Lee On-choi will ask:—1. Will the Government make arrangements to have all the permanent public places of amusement periodically examined as to their stability, and the adequacy or otherwise of the provision of fire-exits and fire-extinguishing appliances? 2. Will the Government state what conditions they propose to impose to ensure the safety of the public in the case of temporary structures used as public places of amusement?

Hospital Matters.
The Hon. Mr. P. S. Holyoak will put the following questions:—

1. When did the Victoria Hospital on Barker Road cease taking in maternity cases? and for what reason was this decision come to? 2. How many infectious cases of disease have been taken into this Hospital during the fortnight ending March 9th? 3. Why are infectious cases imported into an area which was previously free from infectious diseases? 4. How many cases of Measles have been taken into the Victoria Hospital during the past 3 weeks and how many of these emanated from Kowloon? 5. Are such diseases as Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet-Fever etc., "notifiable" diseases? and if not, will the Government take immediate steps to make them so? 6. Will the Government provide in the next Estimates for increasing materially the size of Victoria Hospital?

(a) Sell a portion of the present site of the "Government Civil Hospital" and with the proceeds erect:—

(b) A Hospital for Europeans in the Central district of Hongkong?

(c) A Branch Hospital for Europeans in Kowloon?

(d) Improve the present Lunatic Asylum?

7. Will the Government give instructions that the General Post Office shall remain open on all Bank holidays, other than Xmas Day and China New Year's day, until 12 o'clock Noon for the despatch of Mails?

The Racecourse Disaster.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask:—

1. In connection with the recent disaster at the Racecourse which resulted in the death of over 570 persons,

(i) Is it the fact that the Coroner, near the close of his charge to the Jury, said as follows:—

"It would appear that this calamity was one which could most probably have been prevented by the exercise of foresight, and foresight which one might have reasonably expected before the event and which one certainly found it easy to expect after the event."

(ii) Is it the fact that the Jury, in their findings, specified certain neglects and omissions of duty on the part of the Public Works Department and the Police Department?

(iii) Is it the fact that the Jury recommended the making and enforcing of the Government of certain classes of regulations for the purpose of minimizing, so far as possible, the risk of a future recurrence of such a disaster? 2. If the answer to the last question is in the affirmative will the Government take early steps to pass the necessary Regulations, and in the framing of such Regulations, will the Government take special care to enact that certain definite Officials in the Government Service shall be personally responsible for seeing that such Regulations are carried out?

3. Will the Government also direct the early revision and the enforcement of all Regulations relating to the stability and construction of and overcrowding in and fire precautions in theatres and other places (including makeshift) of public entertainment? 4. Will the Government state whether any, and, if so, what Regulations exist for the inspection and testing of lifts in buildings? If there are no such Regulations, will the Government introduce such Regulations?

WANCHAI ARMED ROBBERY.

Inmates Held Up with Dummy Pistols.

No less than seven Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, with committing an armed robbery at No. 7, Wood Road and stealing property valued at \$2,500, on Saturday last.

The prosecution allege that the men gained an entrance into the house by saying that they were postmen and that they later held up the inmates with dummy pistols. The inmates were gagged and bound and the house ransacked. The men all got away but later were arrested.

Two of the defendants admitted the offence.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared to defend another man, and in asking for an adjournment also asked for bail to be granted.

Inspector Sim stated that he had been instructed to oppose bail.

His Worship remanded all the defendants for one week, refusing bail.

Another Chinese was charged with aiding and abetting the others and he was represented by Mr. Balmer Johnson, who stated that the men was an assistant in the comptroller of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., and was needed at the office. The comptroller was prepared to stand as security and was willing to put up \$5,000 bail.

His Worship granted bail in this case.

When another man was charged with a similar offence it was stated by Inspector Sim that the man with others had rehearsed the whole robbery in Shanghai Street, Yau-mat. The man was one of Lung Chai-kuong's men—in fact, was an Admiral in his fleet.

The case was remanded for a week without bail.

EMPIRE DAY.

Next Friday's Services.

A short commemorative service will be held at St. John's Cathedral on Empire Day, Friday next, at 9 a.m., when a sermon will be preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Barrett.

The service is intended primarily for the British children of the Colony, for whom the nave and both transepts will be reserved. The general public will be accommodated in the nave aisles.

A Government launch, available for Kowloon children, will leave the Kowloon Pier at 8:20 a.m. sharp, and will leave Blake Pier on the return journey immediately after the service.

There will also be a service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Foxson officiating.

Orders of the Day.
First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to require certain returns to be made to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend further the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Sacking Prevention Ordinance, 1900.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to provide that with certain exceptions no person shall reside within the Peak District without the consent of the Governor in Council.

Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to repeal the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903.

Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to prohibit exhibitions, publications, and advertisements of an indecent, obscene, revolting, or offensive nature.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Thomas Flewman, in his reminiscences, "In the Days of Victoria," just published, states that Thackeray, when he stood as Liberal candidate for Oxford Town in 1867, lost the election because at one of the meetings he expressed himself in favour of the Sunday opening of museums. To the Rev. Frederick Meyrick the novelist gave another possible reason for his defeat. "I remarked to him," says Mr. Meyrick, in his "Memories of Oxford," "that his must be a special experience, as he was known by fame to most of those whose votes he canvassed." "Now," he said, "there was only one man among all that I went to see who had heard my name before; and he was a circulating librarian." And "that was ten years after the publication of 'Vanity Fair'! Incidentally, however, the election—wherein his loss was doubtless literature's gain—brought him one of the nearest compliments on record. When introduced to his Tory opponent, Edward Cardwell, Thackeray remarked cordially, 'Well, I hope the best man will win.' 'I hope not,' replied his opponent.

The Kaiser has refused the dual crown of Courland and left it to some. If all the little states into which he is encouraging Russia to divide herself, press thrones upon him, he will not know whom to follow, Frederick the Great or Napoleon, his twin idols. Frederick said: "In the matter of kingdoms each takes what he can, and no one is ever wrong except when he has to give up what he has taken." Napoleon planted monarchs as crutches for himself.

Advancing in a dozen years from artillery officer to dictator of Europe, he carved the Continent like an expert. Murat, son of an innkeeper, he made King of Naples. Brother Louis became King of Holland; Joseph, King of Spain; Jerome, King of Westphalia; Bernadotte, son of a lawyer, King of Sweden. To his eldest sister he gave the principality of Lucerne; to Pauline the principality of Guastalla. Josephine's son, Eugene, he married to the daughter of the King of Bavaria; her niece he made Princess of Baden. And on going to St. Helena he left his ill-fated son King of Italy.

Those—and they are many—who believe that the war will be finished in the air will find some support for their faith even in the necessarily reticent pages of the War Cabinet's Report for 1917. Speaking of the formation of the Air Ministry, it is said: "An Air War Staff became a necessity in order to consider problems of aerial offensive and defensive, distinct from those connected with the operations of the Army and the Navy. The need for such a body was pointed to by the obviously increasing importance of these problems. The speed, range, and carrying capacity of aircraft were reaching a stage of development almost unexpected at the beginning of the war."

And the conclusion comes to this: "It was possible to envisage from the results of bombing operations already practised on lines of communication and other places behind the enemy's lines, the effect which the extension of these operations might have upon the determination of a struggle which as regards the conflicts of the opposing armies on the Western front, threatened to reach, if not a deadlock, at all events a condition where victory might only ensue by a long and costly process of attrition."

A remarkable experiment is being made with great success at Oxford in the famous Sheldonian Theatre. D. H. P. Allen conducts a service for singing hymns. No other attention is provided, and yet such is the popularity that tickets have to be applied for in order to obtain admission. Dr. Allen introduced new hymns, which adds to the interest. Recently, for instance, Kipling's "Recessional" was sung to a new setting, which, which released the words originally under the singing.

FAR EASTERN CURRENCY.

Small Value Paper Issues.

The U.S. Consul-General, Mr. G. Anderson, Hongkong, points out that with a monetary circulation in silver or in paper currency based upon silver, Hongkong and its South China business field are having less local trouble at the present time with their currency than countries in the Far East whose money is based upon gold. After all the ups and downs and the retirement of large quantities of subsidiary coins to place Hongkong's currency on an equality with its various elements, the present peaceful course of its monetary affairs seems remarkable.

At present subsidiary coins are in circulation in the colony substantially on a par with the standard silver dollar. By reason of the prohibition of the export of silver from the colony, the Hongkong paper dollar is in circulation at a discount compared with silver in the South China Provinces, but this is due to the fact that as long as the export of silver is prohibited the paper dollar is not convertible into the silver it represents except in Hongkong. In a general way the value of Hongkong and South China currency goes up and down with the course of the silver market; but its various elements remain in the same relation to each other, and there has been no trouble with the hoarding of silver coin of any sort.

Other countries in the Far East have had great difficulty by reason of the fact that the high price of silver has carried the value of their subsidiary and other silver coins higher than the gold value of these coins. The result has been that even where there has been a prohibition of the export of such coins they have disappeared from circulation, either being melted for sale as bullion or for use in the arts or simply hoarded. The situation has become so embarrassing that all gold-standard countries in the East have been compelled to adopt paper currency for subsidiary circulation. In the Philippines paper currency has been issued by the Philippine National Bank in denominations of 50 centavos (\$0.25 U.S. gold) to the amount of P.1,000,000 (\$500,000 gold), in two issues of P.500,000 each and the Government of the island territory is seeking an appropriation for the establishment of a mint and authority to issue small denomination notes on its own account. The notes issued by the bank are secured by deposits of gold coin with the territorial Government.

It is generally understood that the Philippine Legislature during its current session will pass legislation reducing the amount of silver in Philippine coins to the amount of metal placed in corresponding coins of the United States. This will tend to reduce embarrassment in the future from extraordinary rises in the value of silver.

In Japan paper currency is being used in denominations of 50, 20, and 10 sen. The Government of Singapore, Straits Settlements, where fixed exchange for silver currency is in operation, has also been compelled to issue paper currency in denominations of 10 cents and 25 cents local currency or about \$0.055 and \$0.135 United States gold.

A considerable number of small value notes has been issued by the Government of the Province of Kwangsi in China to meet the shortage of silver felt all over provincial China and also as a matter of loan. The notes are bought and sold as silver certificates in Hongkong by money-changers at a discount of about 20 per cent. They represent a partial effort of the authorities to replace silver currency sent to Shanghai at the beginning of the movement of silver abroad and for investment in gold securities and for speculation.

The dearth of silver and copper money in South China is having a marked effect upon trade. Transactions of all kinds in imports and exports are greatly impeded, while the great mass of people are feeling the lack of coin most keenly. The situation grows out of the wholesale export of silver and copper currency from South China to meet the demand for metals abroad. The large movement of silver to Shanghai and Hongkong

"THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR."

Another Excellent Fawley Production.

It was an extremely weird play that the talented Fawley Company presented at the Theatre Royal before another large audience last night. "The Thirteenth Chair," by its very name, certainly indicated something in the nature of the occult. It was soon evident that such was the case, as throughout the three acts the audience had presented to them a series of dramatic incidents in which a spiritualistic medium took a very prominent part in the unravelling of two most mysterious murders, one of which was enacted during the scene before the audience, happily while the lights were low. The plot revolved itself around the murder of one Spencer Lee and the efforts, by the aid of the spiritualistic medium, which were being made by Lee's friend, Edward Wales, to discover the murderer. Wales, sincerely believing in the power of psychical suggestion and likewise in the fact that he was on the track of the murderer, had arranged that a medium, Madame Rosalie Lagrange, should hold a seance in the home of a certain wealthy friend, at a time when a large number of guests were present, among whom Wales believed was also the murderer. What is at first taken for something approximating a joke by most of those present turns out very soon to be a real tragedy, for when the medium is about to reveal the name of the person who murdered Lee, Wales himself is stabbed in the back in the same manner as was his friend. It was all very tense and dramatic, and it was made all the more so by the very realistic efforts of the police who soon appeared on the scene. The examination and cross-examination of those present, among whom it was clear was the murderer not only of Lee but of Wales, presented some extremely dramatic incidents, all of which were very ably presented. With the exception of the medium, a part played by Miss Valentine Sidney—who, for some reason or perhaps for none at all, presented the character as possessing a very rich Irish brogue—all the other members of the cast, which was an exceptionally large one, had parts of practically similar importance that called for nothing particular striking in their presentation. The fervid outburst, on being discovered as the murderer, was most ably performed by Mr. G. A. Forbes, who took the part of Philip Mason. Miss Kathryn Brown-Dicker, as Mary Eastwood, was as mysterious as she was required to be, while Miss Florence Chapman, in the part of Helen O'Neill, was as quiet and restrained as the part demanded. None of the other parts call for special mention, except that of the police inspector, Tim Donahue, which was played with much success and verity by Mr. Reynolds Denniston. It is to be hoped that his assistant is not typical of the American police force. It may be said that "The Thirteenth Chair" is a play that might very easily be spoiled if not carefully played; and that it passed off last night almost faultlessly says much for the all-round ability of the Company.

To-night "The House of Glass," another modern drama, will be presented.

during the past year has not been counteracted by any return of the metal to the Provinces whence it came even after it has been returned to China from abroad.

Exchange in Hongkong continues to remain considerably below the parity or corresponding value of silver. There is a premium on gold coin over paper currency, representing gold of about 25 per cent.—i.e., \$100 in American gold coin will pay about \$125 in American paper currency. This, however, is distinct from a premium on gold, not a discount of paper, for the value of paper currency is on a level with copper currency from South China. The inability to secure gold as a commodity by importation accounts for the difference.

STEEL OUTPUT AND WAR.

Capacity of U. S. Mills for Meeting the Requirements of War Programme.

Pittsburgh, April 12.—Are we, or are we not, going to be able in this country to produce iron and steel enough to play our full part in the extensive war programme of the Government? This question has naturally been asked with more insistence since the shipyards began to explain their delay in production on the ground of lack of steel from the mills. The very unfavourable iron and steel production figures of December, January, and February gave emphasis to inquiry about the future.

The answer is, that production and shipment of steel continue to show a rapidly strengthening position. Last week the Iron Age blast-furnace report showed that pig-iron production in March was at the rate of more than 38,000,000 tons per annum, or nearly 30 per cent. above the average rate in January and February. This week the American Iron and Steel Institute makes a report on steel ingot production in March, which indicates an annual rate obtaining during that month of 42,000,000 tons, against rates of 33,630,000 tons in February, and 28,620,000 tons in January. Actual production was about 42,200,000 tons in 1917, and 41,400,000 tons in 1916, while even capacity at present is not less than 47,000,000 tons. Thus production in March was at between 85 and 90 per cent. of capacity.

The great curtailment in output that occurred in the three months preceding March was wholly due to traffic congestion. But transportation conditions are now even better than is indicated by the figures of production, for the reason that, as mills became able to ship more material, late in February and during March, they did not increase production in the same ratio, but undertook to reduce the stocks that had accumulated—both because customers wanted the material and because the stocks were in the way. In January and February, shipments of finished steel were less than production. In March they were more than production, and thus there has been a very large increase in shipments.

As to the ordinary commercial consumer of steel, not engaged in war work, the increase in his receipts of steel has been still greater. Very little of the steel that accumulated in mill yards and warehouses was "war steel," which generally received preferential treatment by the railroads. The increased receipts of steel by jobbers and manufacturing consumers are bound to ease the situation, and no surprise need be felt if within a few weeks bayers ask mills to curtail shipments. For more than two years they have gladly accepted everything the mills were willing to ship.

It is clear that the steel manufacturers are giving more thought to the steel buyer and to what may be in his mind than they were doing sixty or ninety days ago, when shipments were so greatly curtailed by traffic congestion that a customer was an embarrassment, and not an asset. The present feeling in the steel-making trade is that private customers will soon prove to be a valuable asset.

WHY TAKE SALTS

or other disagreeable-grinding purgatives, when Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxative, do all that is necessary.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, liver troubles, clear the complexion and purify the breath. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 St. Charles Road, Shanghai.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A HUGE DEPT.

Germany Urged to Practice Economy.

Germany ought to observe great economy, for her national debt is now 124,000,000,000 marks, it was said in the Reichstag on March 1 by Count Arthur von Posadowsky-Wehner, formerly Vice-Chancellor, according to the Cologne Gazette.

The Count, who is not a member of any political party, said that when he was at the head of the Imperial Treasury Department the national debt was 1,750,000,000 marks, and he had considered that amount as exceedingly high. Schemes to decrease the debt through new taxes were not approved at the time, and the Government continued to increase it instead of taking up the battle for new taxes.

Talk of depriving the wealthy classes of part of their possessions was deprecated by the Count. The burdens of the empire would be tremendously heavy, and he did not think that Imperial Loans should be redeemed by taking the holdings of the wealthy classes, "who desired to uphold the economic life," Count von Posadowsky-Wehner added.

"Up to a few years ago the German cities were still paying off war debts and indemnities resulting from the wars of the Napoleonic period. We all hope that there will be no such war as this again within a measurable period of time, and that we will find statesmen who will be able to guide the country in such a manner that we will not again be involved. In that case it is not necessary to redeem the financial burden within a relatively short period. We could allow ourselves decades in which to do that."

"It would be a good thing if the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury would consult with the financial ministers of the individual states regarding a plan to improve the system of tax assessments. In that matter you are often faced by a conundrum. You see persons who lead a life of wealth and indulge in great expenditures, but who pay their taxes on a basis of assessment which would astonish you."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. P. O. Jerkin, C.B.E., state:—

Parades.

Units will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. Uniform, helmets and spikes.

Monday, May 27—No. 2 Company.

Tuesday, May 28—Nos. 3 Company, A. balance, and Bagley and Drummers.

Wednesday, May 29—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, May 30—No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, May 31—No. 28 Platoon at Water Police Station.

Strength.—P. O. 143 Wei Yung Tat is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony. Joined by P. O. 451 Lay, to No. 1 Section.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the creditors of the Company will be held on THURSDAY the 6th day of June, 1918, at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited at 12 o'clock NOON pursuant to the provisions of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

At this meeting the creditors will be asked to determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidators in the place of or jointly with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the Liquidators appointed by the Company or for the appointment of a Committee of inspection.

JARDINE, MATHESON, & CO., LTD.

Liquidators.
The Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK CO., LTD.

DURING my absence from the Colony, Mr. James W. Graham will act as Chief Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1918.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers
Hongkong, 21st May, 1918.

ENGLISH Lisle Thread SOCKS

Made from a strong soft thread, are light in weight, very durable and extremely comfortable and cool in wear. Stocked in Black, Navy Blue, Tan and Grey, either plain or with embroidered Clow.

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 13

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

The house for the best selection of

SUN HATS.

PITH, RUBBER, FELT.

Smart and useful shapes, stocked only

IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:—

GLYN & CO'S.

SUN HELMETS,
STRAW & FELT
HATS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS
GIVE MORE FAMOUS
ARTISTES, AND MORE
PERFECT RECORDING
THAN ANY RECORDS
AT ANY PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment
of

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

Claret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

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TEL. NO. 135. WING MORGAN
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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS:

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
TRANS-PACIFIC LINESCANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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Empress of Japan 22nd May	Empress of Asia
Empress of Asia	Empress of Russia
Empress of Russia	Empress of Japan 11th Sept.
Empress of Japan 17th July	Monteagle
Monteagle	27th July

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and other information, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Department, Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Freight Department, Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

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APCAR LINE.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR"	May 22nd.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	July 17th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special rates are given to the military, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination:	Steamer & Displacement:	Sailing Dates:
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kamakura Maru T. 12,500	MON., 27th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Tamba Maru T. 12,500	TUES., 28th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Shwah-wu T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 30th May.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOYA, KATIA, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, PANAMA CANAL, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

*Omitting Shanghai & Yokohama.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAITAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by this magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fashiki Maru," "Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

*Fushimi Maru	TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.
*Kashima Maru	THUR., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

*Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers:	Tons:	Leave Hongkong:
KOREA MARU	18,000	3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.
TERO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers:	Tons:	Leave Hongkong:
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July.
KIYO MARU	17,200	6th September.
KIYO MARU	17,200	8th November.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

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Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

SHANGHAI	23rd May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	24th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	25th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	25th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	28th May at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

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Hongkong May 22, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjisalak	San Francisco	in port	22nd May	Java
Tjikini	Java	17th May	19th May	Yokohama
Tjimanoeck	Java & Mear	30th May	—	—
Tjipanas	Java	23rd May	—	—

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships:	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 28th May at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 31st May at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Walsing	Thur., 23rd May at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Luksang	Fri., 24th May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 24th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 26th May at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Wed., 29th May at 3 p.m.

Sailings from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Sailings from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moli, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi where passengers are landed. One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 100 tons of cargo space.

CARGO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 100 tons of cargo space.

CARGO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 100 tons of cargo space.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

A New Shipping Company.

The Ocean Transport Co., capitalised at Y.3,000,000, and established last summer, has been working services to and from the eastern coasts of the United States, Straits Settlements, Java and Australia with 18 chartered steamers of 6,000 tons.

The s.s. Aikoku Maru.

News has been received that temporary repairs have been effected on the s.s. "Aikoku Maru," 4,270 tons, which burst her main steam pipe when on the way to Seattle on April 27, and that the vessel has continued her voyage.

A New Naval Service Chevron.

The Admiralty announces that a distinctive chevron will be issued to all descriptions of the Naval Service, including women, who began sea service in 1914, with an additional chevron for each year of subsequent service. Three employed in the Dominion Navy are eligible for the reward in respect of service outside their own country.

Ships Seized at Halifax.

A recent telegram from Halifax N.S. says: Three steamers, two Dutch and one Russian, have been seized by the naval authorities here, and will be engaged in the British mercantile service. The Dutch steamers are about 2,000 tons net, and had been in port for some time, while the Russian boat arrived here on Sunday minus a propeller blade. The officer boarding the steamers encountered no opposition or protest.

Sale of Japanese Vessels.

The "Asahi" states that there is reason to believe that though the Government is prohibiting the sale or charter of Japanese vessels to foreigners, the authorities are considering some new proposals for the off-r of Japanese vessels in the form of inaugurating new Japanese services abroad. Our Japanese contemporary says that even if France asks Japan to offer vessels, it will be impossible under the present circumstances for Japan to accede to the request, and the authorities cannot consider any proposal for the offer of Japanese vessels except by way of opening new Japanese steamship services abroad.

Bunkering Facilities in U.S. Ports.

The United States Shipping Board has commenced a survey of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf ports, with a view to increasing the bunkering facilities for ships and getting the maximum use of them by installing time-saving machinery for loading fuel. By inaugurating modern methods it is hoped to get vessels into port and out again with less delay. In some instances it will require an extension of docking facilities. At all ports close to coalfields it is proposed that there shall be a double equipment, and that the most modern facilities shall be installed. Barges are to be built to bring coal to the ports by inland waterways, thus relieving the strain upon railway transportation. The Fuel and Railroad Administrations and the Shipping Board are working out the new system.

Does Shipowning Pay?

The directors of the Tempus Shipping Company, in a circular just issued, to shareholders, announce a final dividend of 5 per cent, making 10 per cent, free of tax for the year, but they explain that in order to do this they have had to draw on their reserves. The whole of their vessels are under requisition by the Government, and the rates of hire they are now receiving are insufficient to pay the working expenses. The directors say they are carrying on their business under most trying conditions, and although the Government have promised to give them some relief, up to the present the relief is not forthcoming. They add that shareholders will remember that in the 1917 Budget ship-owners were penalised very severely in the Finance Act, and were singled out for special treatment. All other businesses which make a loss are allowed to make up that loss to their previous standard from the excess profits duty already paid, but this privilege is denied to the shipowner. After aviation, however, they did succeed in getting a clause by which the percentage basis is to be assured, but until they know their exact position they cannot forecast the future. Dividends are bound to be less, and they think it would be futile to seek to hide the facts from their shareholders. The managers add that they are considering the advisability of increasing the capital of the company by a substantial amount, so as to be ready for post-war conditions in January of 1919.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE LATEST RAID ON ENGLAND.

London, May 20.
The Press Bureau announces that hostile aircraft crossed the coast of Kent and Essex at eleven in the evening of Sunday, going towards London. The raid is progressing.

Later.
The Press Bureau states that four of the aeroplanes which raided London and the South-east on Sunday night were brought down. The raid appears to have been on a large scale. A considerable number of bombs were dropped.

FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, May 20.
An Italian official message reports: There is considerable local fighting on the whole front. We completely repulsed an attack at Mount Mantello, also in the Adamello district where we compelled the enemy to retire, leaving a hundred dead and wounded. We carried out several successful raids at various points.

FAMOUS AIRMAN KILLED.

Paris, May 18.
The famous aviator Gilbert has been killed in a flying accident.

COUNT PLUNKETT ARRESTED.

London, May 20.
The Sinn Féin Count Plunkett has been arrested.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Two Murder Cases Concluded.

At the Supreme Court this morning, the hearing of the case in which Pun Lum, alias Kai Ka Lam, is charged with the murder of Lai Man at 43, Yee Wo Street on March 30 last, was continued before Mr. Justice Gompertz. Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared to prosecute for the Crown, and Mr. G. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almeida) appeared for the defence.

For the defence, Mr. Alabaster said that upon the judgment of the jury depended the life of a human being. They must be absolutely satisfied from the evidence that the accused was guilty of the murder. If there was any doubt that must be to the benefit of the prisoner. He thought the jury would be of opinion that the Crown had absolutely failed to make good its case. It was undoubtedly a case of murder but if they examined the probabilities they would see that the murder was probably the work of one man, with one instrument. One man had been tried for the murder, was convicted and now stood under sentence of death. In the case of this man there was a motive, a poor one but there was a motive nevertheless—the greed of money. There was some money due to deceased—a fact which was known to the condemned man and this money was found on him. Prisoner did not draw the money, and there was no motive in his case which could be suggested.

Mr. Jenkin said prisoner's defence was a two-fold one, the first being an alibi, a common defence, but one which needed proving; and the second a direct accusation against the other man that he was solely concerned in the murder. In both of these defences he had miserably failed. The witnesses for prisoner had been called but had failed to substantiate the story which he asked them to believe.

After an exhaustive swimming up by Mr. Justice Gompertz, the jury retired, and after being absent about five minutes, returned and gave a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The Japanese Murder.
Before the Chief Justice, a Japanese, named Sero Din, was charged with the murder of Mohamed Batocho, on April 18 at Wanchai.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp C. B. E.), prosecuted and Mr. E. E. Bellios, (instructed by Mr. F. W. Goldring) defended.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the jury retired, and after only seven minutes' absence, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

His Lordship passed sentence of death in the usual way.

Returned Banishedes Sentenced.
This afternoon two cases of returning from banishment were heard by the Chief Justice. The first man charged was Chu Kong, who pleaded guilty.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) stated that prisoner was arrested on April 20 at Kowloon. He had been twice

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

It is reported that Dr. Sun, although his name is amongst the seven administrative numbers, declines to remain in Canton and will soon leave for Japan.

The cashing of the Bank of China's notes has already begun. Holders are entitled to change \$100 worth at one time during business hours.

An official report from Chan King-ming, commander in the east, states that his troops have encircled and defeated a party of Northern troops who attempted to attack the line before Wong Kong, and followed them for 50 li. A gun and some ammunition were captured and 200 men killed. A big attack on Cheong Chow is now preparing. The Northern troops at every point of the front are showing an inclination to retire.

A notorious bandit with 500 followers in Yu Yan district has imitated the Generalissimo's title by calling himself the Generalissimo of citizen soldiers. He issued a number of notices to all towns and villages demanding a certain supply of various necessities, otherwise the places will be burned down.

banished for life, once in November, 1915, and again in July, 1916. He had also been in prison several times.

His Lordship passed sentence of two years' hard labour.

The second prisoner was Chan Shing, alias Chan Lee, and to the charge he pleaded guilty.

In this case, Mr. Wakeman stated that the man had been banished three times. He was first banished for five years in June, 1915, and on January, 1916, he was banished for life. It was in October, 1916, that the man was again found here and was banished for life again.

Mr. Lordship passed sentence of three years' hard labour.

Ricksha Coolies Robbed.
Two Chinese were robbed with committing an armed robbery near Quarry Bay, there being two counts against them. They both pleaded guilty to both.

The Crown Solicitor stated that a ricksha coolie was returning to Hongkong from Quarry Bay and when near Chat Tai Mai he was set upon by three men, all armed with knives. He was robbed of his purse. An Indian constable, shortly afterwards, passed the three men and arrested one of them, and another constable, just coming from the police station arrested the other. The third man got away.

The prisoners' excuse was that they had no money with which to buy rice and were forced to do what they did by hunger.

His Lordship gave the men a severe warning and sentenced them both to eighteen months' hard labour.

To-morrow's Cases.
Plea were taken in two other cases, one being a case of armed robbery at Wanchai and the other an armed robbery at Waterfall Bay. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, and these cases will be proceeded with to-morrow before the Chief Justice at 10.30.

WITH OUR FIGHTING MEN.

In the Conquered Territory.

Joseph Hooking, the well-known novelist, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

Let us never lose sight of the fact that the ghastly war on which we are now engaged was intended, prepared for, and forced upon the world by the Kaiser and his Junker minions, or masters, whatever we may be disposed to call them. No country save Germany wanted war, all the Allies did their utmost to avoid it. Yet we are told by some people that those who stand out for justice are prolonging the war, and are enemies to the peace we all long for so ardently. Of course it is the greatest foolishness imaginable, besides being atrociously unjust. We all long for peace, and we are all struggling for it. But to talk lightly about "no annexations and no indemnities," and to advocate it, is like saying that Bill Sikes should not make recompense for outrage, robbery and murder, and that he shall be treated as though he had never been a terror and a curse to the community.

Personally I should like all who talk glibly about "no indemnities" to visit the desolated regions of the Somme and the Ancre; I should like to take them to Bapaume, and to travel with them across the country which stretches between the Somme and the Hindenburg Line.

It was a grey wintry day when I entered the scenes which will haunt my memory, no matter what my length of days may be. A light thin mist hid the sun, but did not hinder me from viewing that wide stretch of land which the Germans left for "strategic purposes." Four years ago this was all a fair country of villages, towns, farms, and cultivated land peopled by a prosperous, well-conditioned community. Cornland abounded, while many of the necessities of life grew in abundance. Villages and towns, the names of which are engraven upon our memories, dotted the countryside. Thiepval, Grandcourt, Gommecourt, Le Transloy, Bapaume, and a hundred others are well-known names to us all. It was a fair region in a fair country.

What is it to-day? What has the occupation of Bill Sikes meant? I will not try to deal with the hideous waste of the most promising lives in the world, or tell of the agony that German militarism has meant to so many thousands of homes. That can never be described, or even imagined. But think only of the material loss. Of all those fair towns, villages, farms, cottages, not a vestige remains. I am speaking not figuratively but literally. We have heard a good deal about Thiepval, for example. To-day there is no Thiepval. Literally not one stone, not one brick is left standing upon another.

You ride mile after mile and it is the same thing. Ever and always is the same ghastly desolation. As for the countryside, where in the past were farms, orchards, gardens, cottages, you see only shell-torn stretches of land. Mile after mile, leagues after leagues, and still the same dreary dead pall reigns over the landscape. Nothing grows, save a kind of starved desert grass. So scarce a foot of earth has been left unturned by the wild tornado of explosives which were hurled here during the great battles of the Somme. That is the picture which greets you to-day.

And the people? The farmers, the shop-keepers, the mechanics, the labourers—what has become of them? Where are the happy, romping boys and girls who learnt their lessons in the school houses and played in the village streets? God only knows! From all we can gather, the one-time population of this region have not only had all their belongings destroyed, but they themselves have become the slaves of the invader, the sport of the lust, the cupidity, the passion of a people whose motto was "Deutschland über Alles."

Another thing strikes the observer in passing through this territory we have reconquered. It is the magnitude of the effort

LAWN TENNIS.

Last Evening's Tournament Games.

There was not a very large attendance at the Cricket Ground last evening to watch the match played between Ng Sze-kwong and M. K. Lo in the semi-final of the Tennis Championship Singles, and those who did attend, whilst witnessing some clever play at times, were not treated to a very close or exciting match. The set was the best contested, mainly owing to the fact that Ng Sze-kwong was not playing on his top form and allowed Lo to run him close all the way through. Lo was not inclined to depart from his favourite back line drive and Ng Sze-kwong did not have much difficulty in returning most of the shots he had to deal with. The set eventually went to Ng by 8 games to 6. In the two subsequent sets, Lo was outplayed at practically all points and only succeeded in getting two games and one game respectively. Ng Sze-kwong's play had certainly improved from the opening set, but he was never really extended.

The winner of last night's match is now in the final and is due to meet the victor of the contest between S. E. Green (the present Champion) and M. W. Lo, this being played this evening.

There was another interesting match played last evening, this being between C. O. Stark and F. E. Joseland (scr.) and Mark Ardoino and J. Jennings (owe 4/8) in the Handicap Doubles. The latter pair won after a hard fight by 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

For the Troops.

We acknowledge with thanks a batch of reading matter for the troops from the Masonic Hall, Kowloon.

We have made. In looking at the maps which indicate the tracks of land from which we have driven the Germans, we have been doubly impressed by our gains. But it all appears different when one stands on the ground itself. It is then one is impressed not only by the huge stretch of land which we have wrested from the enemy, but by the indescribable courage and endurance of our Army. I went into the "pill-boxes," one or two of which yet remain; I went down into the famous "dug-outs," which the Germans thought made their positions impregnable, and I cannot but marvel at what has been accomplished. For we must remember that much of the region that has been regained has been fought for inch by inch; and as I passed through mile after mile of the shell-torn country I could not help paying my homage to the dauntless heroism of the men who, in the face of seemingly impenetrable defences, and almost certain death, swept onward and still onward towards victory and justice.

But what impressed me more than all was the ghastly crime of the Germans in forcing this war upon the world. Mr. Asquith spoke, in 1914, of war as "hell let loose"; but I do not think even he realised how true his words were. Militarism is hell, a ghastly hell, to destroy which all the forces of civilisation should be used. To give one example of what I mean, and it is only one example among thousands. In reading our newspapers we have often come across descriptions of "mines," and speaking for myself, I have had only very vague ideas as to their results. But during my visit to the desolated regions I saw the scenes of more than one "mine explosion."

I stood on the top of one great heap of debris thrown up, and looked down to the crater beneath which the explosion took place, and the distance from the top to the bottom is over eighty feet. The great mountain of rubbish, together with the crater, covers several acres, while beneath it all lie hundreds, perhaps thousands, of human bodies.

This is war. This is the thing by which Germany set out to conquer the world, and it is this which we are called upon to destroy.

ON PATROL.

The Men Who Man the Navy.

Malcolm Macaskill writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—With the British Fleet.—The captain of the "Innocent Babe" was one of the mates-promoted under the Churchill-Battenberg scheme, the first, if I am right, to hold a command. If the others are of the same stuff the sooner they are given commands, too, the better. In him the lower deck has distinctly "made good."

A Traloe boy, of Irish blood on both sides, he migrated early to London. He was studying for the First Division of the Civil Service when his father died. The loss changed the world for the boy, and he "packed up" and went into the Navy. He had spent patient years on the lower deck when the mates scheme extricated him. In the war he gained golden experience. He was at Gallipoli and had no words warm enough in praise of the 29th Division, of whose work he was a witness; kept for some time a watchful eye on the Greek army at Kavala; helped to celebrate the entry of Bulgaria into the war by bombarding Dedagatch from the sea; had a spell of stopping packets wandering about the Greek islands with passengers aboard that had been declared to him to be suspect—the "redish thick-set man" who had been overheard to cry a "Hooch" for the Kaiser or the "young girl" calling herself a Rumanian; in his right shoe and, finally, having taken a hand in "flattening out the forts of Smyrna" and stood by the monitor on which he was "No. 1" as long after she was on fire as it was wise to stay, (the Turks shelling her briskly while), succeeded in saving himself and his diary, reached England, and finally took command of the "Innocent Babe."

His officers said of him that he "liked things done smartly." Looking at his own way of going about it was easy to believe. There was never hesitation about a movement he made; it carried out swiftly a quick decision. He had "eyes all down his coat" and was a judge of men, in which a sense of humour aided him. He was of medium height and medium build, pale of face, with blue-grey eyes; his age perhaps 35, his rank lieutenant.

"No. 1," the second in command, when the war broke out was at Dalat. He came into the Navy under the Public Schools scheme, took intensively in six months a course of years; was a snotty on the St. Vincent and went to Jutland for the battle; and had come to the "Babe" on the way, he hopes, to submarine. The new ambition's ladder of the Navy, he was 20, pink-cheeked, dark-eyed, with eyebrows finely arched and a forehead as smooth and clear as a summer's morning. He had the look of a hard worker who could slack with entire joy. Good humour radiated from the eyes, there were no angles about him. The Navy has no use for angles, not at any rate, in its wardrooms.

"Guns" was a Devonian, Plymouth lad; the chief engineer, "Chief," a Devonian too, was from Barnstaple. They were strongly contrasted types, with common keenness on their jobs and a love of Devon. "Guns" had the seafarer's eyes, that begin to pecker with long watching; the face was long, with clear-cut chin. On the bridge he inspired the same kind of confidence the captain did. His eyes missed nothing they should have seen, and he had the Devon lad's interest in the wanderers of the seas.

He was of the race of those who course the sea and follow her; conscientious in grain in the work he had to do; a chief gunner an intelligent Admiralty should use. "Chief" was a flat, or to be precise, round, contradiction of Mr. Kipling's "red-eyed engineer." Never was a merrier pair of eyes in a more genial face. He had a quick laugh, and with a smile he easily, I do not remember his ever maintaining a frown except under the provocation of a direct question, but anything the "Innocent Babe" wanted her engineers to do was always done, and done well. "Doc" was a Canadian, a sugar had been given to local student from McGill. He had hospital and sturgeon.

LUSITANIA CASE SIMPLIFIED.

Allegations about Guns and Ammunition Withdrawn.

Suits for damages because of the loss of lives and property in the sinking of the steamship Lusitania will probably be fought out on the issue, "Was the destruction of the vessel the wilful act of the common enemy, or were the petitioning Company's agents guilty of contributory negligence?" This was the trend which the case took shortly after the hearing was resumed recently before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Admiralty Division of the United States District Court on the petition of the Cunard Steamship Company to be relieved of damages.

The allegations that the Lusitania carried on her last trip guns, ammunition, and troops which gave her the character of a war vessel have been withdrawn. The Lusitania, stands now, it is said, simply as a merchant vessel engaged in transporting passengers and freight for hire.

The Cunard Line seeks to escape damages, but, failing in this, asks that its liability be limited to the actual value of losses.

Andrew M. Chalmers, a master seaman of twenty years' experience, testified that he was assistant pier superintendent when the Lusitania sailed. He had overlooked the loading of the ship. No explosives were taken aboard, he said, and she carried 6,010 tons of coal, the full bunker capacity. Boat drills were held on the day before the vessel sailed. She carried no guns or tubes, he continued, and was painted black on the hull and slate color above the "B" deck. He repeated on cross-examination that the port boats actually were lowered to the water in the drill the day before the sailing in April, 1915.

Mr. Chalmers said the ship had sufficient coal aboard to make the trip on full boiler capacity, although on the fatal trip six of the twenty-five boilers were not used.

Irving L. Lippincott, of New Haven, an employee of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, said that on April 28, 28, and 29 the company shipped 200 cases each to the Union Metallic Cartridge Company on order of the Remington Arms Company. These were British rifle cartridges. No shipment was made on the Cunard Company.

John N. Standish, of Bridgeport, Conn., shipping manager of the Remington Arms Company, said he knew some shipments of cartridges had been sent to New York in April, 1915, but had no personal knowledge that any were put on the Lusitania. These cartridges would not explode by shock, he said; the blow of a torpedo would not set them off. These cartridges are shipped freely by express and freight.

George W. Strubel, of the Bethlehem Steel Works at Bethlehem, Pa., testified that he knew that some armor shells had been shipped on order of the Cunard Company on the Lusitania. The shells contained only the bullets, no powder, was in them when shipped. He displayed some samples of low-velocity shells. He knew no explosives were in these shells, he said.

and Lieut. W. M. Sparks, 2nd Lieut. W. M. Sparks, New Zealand Field Force, formerly of the "Kaiser's" Flying Administration, Tongshan, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Children and the Stage.
Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, presiding at the annual meeting of the Actors' Association last night, said that the effect of the Education Bill upon children on the stage would be a most serious one. No child under 12 years of age could perform, and this was a most drastic step. He moved that a deputation wait on Mr. Fisher, and this was agreed to. The proposal, he added, meant that it would be impossible to present on the stage many of Shakespeare's plays and many others, including those of Berlioz. He urged the profession to assert itself to see that the Bill did not go forward with the objectionable clause in it.

A Bournemouth Hoarder.
Marie Louise Shaw, of Holly Lodge, Brankome Park, Bournemouth, the wife of a member of Poole Town Council, was charged at Poole, with food hoarding. Search revealed considerable quantities of food, including sugar, jam, fruit, beans, rice, flour, &c., stored in a storeroom attic. Purchases had been made at London stores while the defendant was drawing rations and supplies from a Bournemouth grocer. The magistrate imposed a fine of £100 in all, ordering 80 per cent. of the hoarded food, except the sugar, to be confiscated, and defendant to pay 20 guineas costs. After the search 182 lb. of sugar had been given to local student from McGill. He had hospital and sturgeon.

